

SENATE KILLS THE ARBITRATION TREATIES

By a Vote of 42 to 40 It Eliminates the Vital Joint Commission Paragraph.

PHOLDS ROOSEVELT'S VIEW

Senator Dixon, Roosevelt's Political Manager, Voted With the Democrats Against the Paragraph.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—President Taft's programme for general arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France and for the promotion of worldwide peace was killed by the Senate today. By a vote of 42 to 40 the Senate eliminated the vital paragraph relating to the joint high commission and otherwise curtailed their scope.

Advisers of the Administration acknowledged to-night that the treaties are dead and that they probably never will be submitted in their present mangled form to France and England for ratification. Not only this, but negotiations that were already under way for similar treaties with Germany, Switzerland, Japan and possibly one or two other countries are knocked in the head as the result of today's action by the Senate.

President Taft's arbitration plans have in fact met with defeat and the Senate has sustained the views advanced by Theodore Roosevelt on this proposition. On the Democrats will fall the chief responsibility for having defeated the arbitration programme. With the exception of three Senators the Democrats voted solidly for the elimination of the joint high commission paragraph. They were, however, supported by several Roosevelt Republicans. The vote of Senator Dixon of Montana, Roosevelt's political manager, alone was sufficient to turn the tables against President Taft. Up to the time of his visit to New York last night Senator Dixon's vote was counted as against the elimination of the joint commission clause, but he turned this afternoon. If he had voted against the joint commission amendment it would have been lost by a tie vote.

Likewise President Taft can attribute his defeat to Senator Lorimer of Illinois, who joined with the Democrats in voting against this vital clause of the treaties. Besides Lorimer, Senator Smith of Michigan was the only supposed Taft supporter who joined with the opponents of the Administration treaties.

There was great rejoicing among the Roosevelt supporters as soon as the vote on the important joint commission amendment became known, and Senator Dixon hurriedly sent a telegram informing the President that the Senate by its votes had absolutely sustained the Roosevelt view of the treaties.

The treaties in their amended form were finally passed by the Senate with only three dissenting votes—Marine of New Jersey and Reed of Missouri, Democrats, and Lorimer of Illinois, Republican.

The clause eliminated by the Senate is the one that has stirred up all the controversy in regard to the treaties. Under the contracting parties were bound to submit to a joint high commission composed of representatives of the two countries all disputes on which they could not agree as to their being arbitrable. The contracting parties were bound further under this clause to accept the decision of this joint commission as to the arbitrability of any question and forthwith to submit it to arbitration.

Many members of the Senate contended that this clause bound the United States to submit to arbitration questions involving the Monroe Doctrine, the admission of aliens to this country and other questions of vital interest and national honor. In this contention members of the Senate were supported by Col. Roosevelt, President Taft and Secretary Knox declared that the United States should not be bound to arbitrate such questions and that the Senate would not surrender any of its treaty making prerogatives in ratifying this clause.

The first vote was the most important, the one of the joint high commission clause. This amendment was the one that had been recommended by the majority members of the Senate—Lorimer, McManus, Curtis, Dillingham, Cull, Gallinger, Gurnea, Jones, Kenyon, Lippitt, Lodge, McCumber, McLean, Nelson, Nixon, Oliver, Page, Perkins, Richardson, Root, Smart, Stephenson, Tamm, Townsend, Warren, Wetmore and Wood.

The Roosevelt insurgents who joined in voting against Taft were Bourne, Brewster, Dixon and Borah. Senator Cummins and Senator Works, insurgents, voted in favor of retaining the joint high commission clause.

The Taft supporters on the announcement of the vote were plainly embarrassed. The result absolutely overturned all of their plans. The resolution of ratification that Senator Lodge had drawn

BLOWS HIMSELF TO BITS AFTER ATTACK ON GIRLS

Caretaker of Howes Estate in Brewster, N. Y., Goes Mad From Drink.

SISTERS FOUGHT FOR LIVES

While He Tried to Light Fuse—One, Badly Hurt, Telephones Her Mother "An Accident."

BREWSTER, N. Y., March 7.—George Mead, caretaker of the Howes estate, a show place of Putnam county, killed himself with dynamite yesterday after he had made a vicious attack on the two daughters of the Rev. Frank Heartfield in the barn on the estate.

That the girls were not killed by the dynamite is due to their bravery and courage in resisting Mead, a six footer, in fighting him off after he had stunned each of them with blows on the head.

He dragged the younger of the two girls into the harness room, but she managed to escape while he was fusing with a stick of dynamite and trying to light a fuse at a stove. Less than two minutes after the girls got out of the barn the explosion occurred which practically wiped out Mead and shattered a good part of the barn.

Apparently Mead went suddenly mad, probably from drink. If he had any grievance against the Heartfields it was of a trivial nature and the minister says he knew nothing of it. Certainly there was no attempt at mistreating the girls or indication that Mead had premeditated killing them, for while he had knowledge that a member of the Heartfield family might be expected at the barn he had no reason to expect the girls. The heads of the young women were cut severely and they will be kept in their rooms for several days; but there is no question that they will recover from their experience.

Ruhamah Heartfield—she is known as Ruby to the town and countryside—is 24 years old and her sister Amy is two years younger. They are athletic young women in that they like lots of outdoor exercise, such as long tramps over the hills; but they also have taken an active part in the social affairs of the town. They are the granddaughters of Dr. Amy Howes, whose husband, Seth B. Howes, was an old circus man and died five years ago. The Rev. Mr. Heartfield married a daughter of Mrs. Howes.

For the last two years Mrs. Howes has spent most of her time in Chicago and Mead had been in charge of the buildings and the grounds. He had been in the employ of the Howes family for about fifteen years. He was about 32 years old and a man of sturdy build. He had the reputation of being a hard drinker—a man who could put away a lot without his friends knowing it unless he became unusually sullen and melancholy.

In the forenoon of yesterday Mead telephoned to Mr. Heartfield that he wanted the key to Morningthorpe, which is the name of the granite house of the old English castle type on the Howes estate. The castle stands on a hill overlooking the surrounding country and on the other side of the road is the home of H. H. Vreeland, ex-president of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. Mead lived with his bride of two months a short distance down the road.

Mead told Mr. Heartfield that a door had broken in the Howes house and he wanted to fix it. The minister told him he would send a key. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon his daughters said they were going to take a drive in their surrey and he asked them to take the key to Mead. The Heartfields live two miles away from Morningthorpe in a building which was put up in 1792 by Mrs. Howes's grandmother. It has been known in this section for years as Stonehenge.

Ruby and Amy Heartfield got to the Howes estate about 3.30 o'clock. They drove through an iron gate to the barn, which is about 150 feet from the road and back of the granite house. The front of the barn, a substantial structure, stretches along the side of the road for 125 feet. As the pony pulling the surrey trotted into the barn Mead was in the back of the barn, seemingly bending over a carriage axle. At one end of the barn is a stable and a garage. At the other end is a washroom and partitioned off from this a harness room.

"Here are the keys, George," called Amy when she saw the caretaker.

Mead walked across the floor and the girls began to wheel the pony so that they could drive out. As Mead stepped up to Amy he hit her several times on the head. After the explosion the searchers found a hammer, a monkey wrench and a piece of hardwood mauling, and it is believed that the latter was used, as the cuts were sharp and not such as would be made by a hammer or a monkey wrench. The girls, however, were unable to tell yesterday which weapon had been used.

Amy almost fell out of the surrey, but she struck with her fists, hammering Mead in the face. She knows she was stunned, but she does not know whether Mead dragged her out of the carriage or whether she fell out. But the next she recalls is that she was on her feet on the floor. Ruby was pummeling Mead as he struck her and tried to drag her toward the washroom. There was a queer feeling in Amy's head, but it was not so queer that she did not rush to her sister's assistance. Then Mead tried to fight the two girls.

"It was a mad scramble," Amy told her father afterward, "and I am not sure just what happened, but we fought with our fists as best we could."

Perhaps it was twenty feet from where Mead first struck the girls to the washroom door. As he dragged them and hit them and pushed them, they fighting with all their strength, one to protect the other, Mead's fury increased, and he finally got them to the door of the washroom. With a mighty shove he threw Ruby aside and dragged Amy into the room. Holding Amy with one hand,

CARS DITCHED; TWO KILLED.

Many Injured in Derailment of Wabash Continental Limited.

DANVILLE, Ill., March 7.—Two of more persons were killed and sixty-five injured by the derailment of the Continental Limited of the Wabash railroad at Redwood Bridge, west of West Lebanon, Ind., to-night. A broken rail dented the westbound flir and all of the cars were whirled off the tracks. Two cars went rolling down an embankment into a creek. Nearly every passenger was hurt and many of the injured will probably die.

The train was bound for St. Louis and the passengers were just going into the dining car when the whole train swerved to one side and then rolled over, the cars crashing into each other as they went. It is believed that those who were killed were in the baggage and mail cars, which went into the creek. The engine stuck to the rails.

As soon as possible, for the cars tore down the telegraph poles, word was sent to West Lebanon and relief trains were sent from Peru, Ind., and Decatur, Ill. The two known to be dead were sisters. One boarded the train at Adrian, Mich., and the other at Fort Wayne. They were going to St. Louis. Their name is not known.

DAMAGES FOR COUNT FETESTICS.

French Banker Whose Letter Changed Mother-in-law's Will Must Pay.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. PARIS, March 7.—The First Chamber of the Civil Tribunal of the Seine reversed today the previous decision of the Third Chamber in the suit of Count Rudolphe Fetestics Tolna against W. E. Mantius, the Paris representative of the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, for \$10,000 for a letter which Mr. Mantius wrote on December 20, 1907, to the parents of the Countess, who was formerly Alice Wetherbee, daughter of Gardner Wetherbee of New York.

This letter, it was alleged, was prejudicial to the Count because it arrived at the time when the Castellane-Gould wedding was causing talk about marriages between rich American girls and Frenchmen of title. The letter represented Count Fetestics Tolna as a fortune hunter and it was said to have caused Mrs. Wetherbee to change her will.

Counsel for Mr. Mantius contended that the letter was a privileged, confidential communication, and the Third Chamber so held. The suit was therefore thrown out of court.

The First Chamber reversed this decision and condemned Mr. Mantius to pay all costs as damages on the ground that he was not related to the Wetherbees, nor was he even a personal friend. For these reasons the court held he was not qualified to interfere.

TAFT STARTS ON WESTERN TRIP.

Will Make Speeches in Toledo and Chicago and Answer Roosevelt's.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—President Taft left Washington to-night for Toledo and Chicago, where he will make political speeches. He was accompanied by Secretary Hilges, Major Thomas L. Rhoads, U. S. A., and the usual secret service guard. Mr. Taft will arrive at Toledo late to-morrow afternoon, where he will make an address on the "Judiciary and Progress." He will spend Saturday in Chicago, where a busy programme has been arranged for him. He will leave Chicago late Sunday afternoon, reaching Washington on Monday afternoon.

The President will answer Col. Roosevelt's Columbus speech on this trip and his utterances are expected to crystallize the opposition to Roosevelt's revolutionary doctrines.

BASKETBALL HERO BADLY CUT.

Shibley of Columbia Stuck His Head Through Subway Car Door.

Gerald Spencer Shibley, a member of the senior class at Columbia University and a substitute on Columbia's basketball team that has just won the intercollegiate championship, stuck his head through the sliding door on a subway car last night and was badly cut. Shibley started to get off a northbound train at the Astor Place platform and the guard slammed the door to as he was about to pass out.

He was cut in the head and hands by the glass in the upper part of the door. Dr. Anderson sewed up the young man's wounds at Bellevue and he went to his home at 434 West 164th street in a taxicab.

TO STOP TELEPHONE LEAKS.

New England Company Buys Boy's Invention That Bars Listeners.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 7.—Philip Lavery, 20 years old, a mill worker in the town of Webster, to-day got \$17,000 for his rights in a device now in the patent office at Washington, to prevent a third person from overhearing the conversation of two people talking over the telephone. He sold it to the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, whose mechanics had worked in vain for years to perfect such an invention.

The invention consists of a small contrivance that fits into each instrument. It is constructed of mica and steel.

NEW MOVE IN DARROW CASE

May Be Arrested on Warrant From a Justice Court.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 7.—When the case of Clarence Darrow was called on Saturday the defence will refuse to accept the notes of Deputy District Attorney Keetch in lieu of a transcript of the Grand Jury evidence, it was said to-day.

Attorney Earl Rogers, chief counsel for Darrow, will contend that the court's order has not been complied with. The indictment, according to present plans of District Attorney Fredericks, will then be dismissed and Darrow arrested on a complaint sworn to in a justice court.

DRAWING ROOM—COMPARTMENT CAR TO FLORENCE, ATLANTIC COAST LINE, 10:15 A. M.; 5:00 P. M. daily; 1:30, 5:30 & 9:30 P. M. 212 Broadway. Phone 160 Madison Sq.—Ad.

TAFT SENDS TWO MORE REGIMENTS TO BORDER

Troops Will Be Rushed to End Smuggling of Arms Into Mexico.

WILL FORM CHAIN GUARD

Besides Aiding Madero President Prepares to Meet Any Emergency.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—President Taft has decided to send two more regiments of troops to the Mexican border. This decision was reached this evening after a conference with Secretary Stimson and other members of the Cabinet.

The War Department has not determined from what posts these two regiments will be drawn, but they will come from some of the posts in the northern part of the United States.

Orders will be issued the first thing in the morning for these 1,700 men to proceed at once to El Paso. They will reinforce the troops already stationed at that city under the command of Col. Steever of the Fourth Cavalry.

The two additional regiments are to relieve troops stationed at El Paso, which will be immediately hurried out for patrol duty on the border. President Taft and his War Department advisers have finally decided to establish a chain guard along the border almost as strong as the one established in the recent revolution against Diaz.

It is expected that the ordering of the two new regiments to the border is only the forerunner of the movement of further troops. It is likely, however, that the movement of troops will be gradual. The decision to establish a chain guard is to prevent the carrying of firearms and ammunition into Mexico from the United States for the rebel forces. Madero has complained bitterly of the help the revolutionists have obtained in this way and the President and his advisers have decided to do everything possible to remove this cause of irritation. It is obvious, however, that under cover of this border patrol the Administration is gradually preparing itself to meet any emergency that may arise in Mexico. It is acknowledged that the situation in Mexico is a source of great alarm to this Government.

The War Department's plans are complete for a campaign of 10,000 men in Mexico if the situation should at any time warrant such a step. The army is being held in readiness to move from barracks on two hours notice, and reports from every State show the National Guard can be depended on to provide a force of 65,000 for service along the Rio Grande.

M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, is keenly observant of the situation in Mexico. He had another conference with acting Secretary Wilson to-day. It is understood the Ambassador made known the purpose of the despatch of a French cruiser to Vera Cruz, where conditions are reported to have become worse.

The State Department is informed that there is no alarm over the safety of Americans in the State of Tabasco, the natives having a friendly feeling toward Americans.

WILSON URGES PRECAUTIONS.

Ambassador Advises Americans to Form Committee of Safety.

MEXICO CITY, March 7.—President Madero's new Cabinet will probably be announced immediately as follows: Francisco Leon De La Barra, Secretary of Foreign Relations; Fernando Iglesias Calderon, Secretary of the Interior; Jesus Flores Magon, Secretary of Justice; Gerónimo Trevino, Secretary of War and Marine; Alfred Robles Domínguez, Secretary of Communications and Public Works.

Pino Suarez will be eliminated to satisfy public opinion. Gustavo Madero, who is generally regarded as the cause of the present situation, refuses to retire from politics.

Four hundred Americans met at the Young Men's Christian Association this afternoon. Ambassador Wilson made a speech.

"I am here simply to express my sympathy as an American," he said, "with any plan for the protection of the American colony and the procedure that may be deemed necessary. I believe a committee of nine should be appointed to handle American affairs in Mexico. This committee should appoint a subcommittee of three to confer with similar committees from the other foreign colonies and decide on what action we should take to avert trouble. In the first place we should obey the Mexican Government and in the next protect property, especially our own."

"The Mexican Government's policy is weak and uncertain, but it gives evidence of improving. Danger may come at any moment, and we must be prepared. The surest way to protect ourselves when trouble arrives is to be prepared, and now is the time to prepare."

"There is a sad condition of affairs now, but we must back the Mexican Government, under which Americans live in peace and prosperity. We must not interfere in politics here, but must stand aside until danger confronts us. Then we shall know how to act."

REBELS USE U. S. STAMPS.

Mail Will Be Forwarded to El Paso for Cancellations.

EL PASO, March 7.—United States postage stamps are to be used by the new rebel government of Mexico until it is recognized by the Postal Union. The rebels have ordered the resumption of mail service in the State of Chihuahua, which they now control, and the United States has ordered the mail delivered to them despite the protests of the Mexican Federal Government. The rebels are

SOUTH POLE IS REACHED BY BOTH AMUNDSEN AND SCOTT

Norwegian Proclaims His Rival's Victory Before His Own.

HIS FIND MADE DEC. 14

Stayed There Three Days to Make His Observations Unassailable.

NAT GOODWIN'S RUM BILL.

He Ordered a Hogshead of Scotch After Marriage to Edna Goodrich.

George A. Poggi & Co., Ltd., a Liverpool liquor firm, filed a bill of particulars in the City Court yesterday in a suit against Nat C. Goodwin to recover \$802 as the amount unpaid on a bill of \$120 for whiskey and wines shipped to Goodwin's bungalow at Ocean Park, Cal., shortly after his marriage to Edna Goodrich. The bill of particulars includes a hogshead of Scotch whiskey, three cases of brandy, ten dozen bottles of Madeira and ten dozen of 1904 port.

SOLD HOUSES HE DIDN'T OWN.

Indicted Jersey City Real Estate Agent Arrested as Fugitive.

James K. Murphy, a former justice of the peace in Jersey City, was arrested last night at Ninety-sixth street and Amsterdam avenue as a fugitive from justice. In December he jumped \$6,000 bail furnished for his appearance in criminal proceedings brought against him by John McManus of Jersey City. Murphy was a real estate agent, and McManus alleges that he sold him for \$2,600 a house over which he had no control. McManus further says that Murphy acted ostensibly as agent for the house, paid rent to him which he said he collected, and later sold the house, paying McManus with a check for \$9,000, which was worthless. Murphy has been indicted in Jersey City for a similar transaction with James C. Royce, the amount involved being \$1,800. After Murphy skipped his office was opened on a search warrant and the safe was found drilled and blown open. Murphy has been living at 111 West 100th street.

STOPS \$1,800,000 GRAFT IN CUBA.

U. S. Minister Warns Gomez, Who Adjourns Congress—Negroes Unhappy.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. HAVANA, March 7.—Mr. Beaupré, the United States Minister, acting presumably on instructions from Washington, has notified President Gomez that the United States would be displeased with the approval of the subsidy of \$1,800,000 voted by the House to build a railroad from Caibarien to Nuevitas. It has been common gossip that the subsidy is intended for President Gomez and his friends. President Gomez issued a decree to-day adjourning the Congress. This he averted for the time being the acceptance of the resignation of Speaker Ferrera and an answer by the President to the query of the House as to why he approved a budget which after it had been voted by the House the Senate had cut down by \$4,000,000.

The negro campaign is waxing warm. The Government is watching the leaders and is also refusing permission to the party to hold meetings. The negroes are determined to meet, organize and take an active part in the elections, hoping to be able to secure the balance of power between the two parties.

The press continues to discuss approaching intervention in the United States. Politicians and business men alike seem to consider intervention a certainty.

STUDENTS' FINGERPRINTS.

Chicago University Hunting Man Who Stole Relic From Museum.

CHICAGO, March 7.—Wholesale taking of fingerprints in connection with the theft of a 3,500-year-old golden pendant from Haskell Oriental Museum at the University of Chicago has thrown the student body of that institution into a turmoil.

Ink impressions of the hands of sixty employees of the university have been taken, and it is declared to-day that if necessary impressions of the fingers of every male employee and student at the institution will be taken in an effort to capture the thief.

One man whose fingerprints are said to tally with impressions found on the glass case in which the antique treasure was kept in the museum was arraigned at the Harrison street police station to-day.

The impressions on the piece of glass were declared by Judge Beiler, before whom the man was taken, to be too faint to be used as evidence. The case was continued until Saturday to allow Capt. William Evans at the Bureau of Identification to develop the prints.

TO KILL HOUSE STEEL BILL.

Senate Finance Committee Decides to Make Adverse Report.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—An adverse report on the House steel bill was ordered by the Senate Finance Committee at a meeting to-day of the Republican members. Senator Penrose was ordered to prepare the report. Senator La Follette was the only Republican member absent.

The report will take the view, which is understood to be shared by the President, that legislation on the steel schedule should wait on the report of the Tariff Board. The members of the committee interchanged views as to the prospects for legislation, and the sentiment seemed to be that the Democrats and progressive Republicans would hardly be able to get together on tariff legislation.

Norwegian Proclaims His Rival's Victory Before His Own.

Stayed There Three Days to Make His Observations Unassailable.

FRAM SAFE AT HOBART

English Explorer's Vessel Delayed Picking Up Members of Expedition.

NEWS SENT TO KING HAakon

Double Conquest of the Antarctic Made Known to the World From Christiania.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE SUN. LONDON, March 7.—Capt. Roald Amundsen, the Norwegian explorer, has discovered the south pole.

Definite news has been received by the Chronicle, via Christiania, that he reached the pole between December 14 and 17.

The news came in the form of the following despatch from Leon Amundsen, the explorer's brother, to the Chronicle: "CHRISTIANIA, March 7.—Following telegram received from Hobart: 'Pole attained 14th-17th December, 1911; all well. ROALD AMUNDSEN.'"

A despatch received here from Copenhagen to-night says one of the local newspapers there has a story from Christiania saying that a message has been received from a member of the Fram party saying that Capt. Amundsen reached the south pole.

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, March 7 (Special cable despatch to THE EVENING STAR).—Word reached here through Capt. Roald Amundsen that Capt. Robert F. Scott reached the south pole. Capt. Amundsen declined to make any statement in regard to his own expedition.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, March 7 (Special cable despatch to THE EVENING STAR).—Capt. Amundsen, arriving at Hobart, Tasmania, reports that Capt. Scott has reached the south pole.

CHRISTIANIA, March 7.—In a special this evening the newspaper Social Demokraten announces that it has received a private cable despatch announcing that Capt. Roald Amundsen succeeded in his quest for the south pole. Whether he got there before Capt. Scott is not stated.

The King has also received a telegram from Capt. Amundsen, but the contents have not yet been divulged. The newspapers Aftenposten and Tidens Tegn will print the telegram to-morrow.

Capt. Amundsen's brother Leon says Roald will go on a lecture tour of Australia and Europe, after which he will head an expedition to the north pole. Meantime the Fram, after making necessary repairs, will go to San Francisco, where Amundsen will meet her in 1913.

LONDON SURPRISED.

LONDON, March 7.—Quickly following the despatch from Hobart, Tasmania, that Capt. Amundsen had arrived there, a telegram reached the Daily Express from Wellington saying: "Amundsen states Scott reached pole." Beyond these despatches and the news from Christiania, Norway, which Amundsen cabled there confirming his arrival at Hobart, nothing is known.

The return of Capt. Amundsen in the Fram two weeks before he was expected caused great surprise here. This was especially felt by the members of the British Royal Geographical Society, who said this morning that they had had no news of Capt. Amundsen except that contained in the newspaper despatches recording his arrival in Tasmania.

It was pointed out by officials of the society that Capt. Amundsen intended to make purely a dash for the south pole and had no intention of carrying out any large programme of scientific work. It is believed, however, that he may have persevered in sledge work throughout the winter, and, if favored by good weather and ice conditions, may have achieved results striking enough to justify him in making the journey back earlier than he had originally intended to do.

COMMENTS BY SHACKLETON.

Lieut. Sir Ernest Shackleton, commenting in the columns of the Chronicle, this